WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be v sufficient receipt therefor.
☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

Post Office, Wilmington.
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NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M and close at 10 every night.
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PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 46-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

New Fall and Winter
GOODS.
H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS recently returned from the city of New York, with a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, to wit: Super super West of England, French, German, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., all of the latest importations, embracing every variety of shade and color, which are most in favor; all of which will be made to order in a manner and style that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union. Having spent the last two or three months in the Northern cities, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the latest styles of gentlemen's garments, and procured some of the best city workmen to assist me in trying to perfect the art and science of my profession, together with my own experience, I feel confident in assuring the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, that all who favor me with a call shall not go away dissatisfied as regards CHEAP GOODS or a PERFECT FIT.

I solicit the attention of the citizens generally to my fancy goods of the most desirable styles, consisting in part of rich fancy Scarfs and Cravats, plain and black; plain and seamed silk and satin Stocks; self-adjusting rich fancy Cravat Ties; Shirts, Bosoms and Collars of every style and quality; silk, cotton, woollen, merino, and buckskin Under Garments; fall and winter Gloves, of all kinds; Suspenders. Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns; Hosiery; Cravat stiffeners; Umbrellas, &c. &c. All which will be SOLD CHEAP.

In addition to the above will be found a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. &c. Having made arrangements with one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in New York, on such terms that will enable me to sell much cheaper than any one only manufacturing a few articles under his own eyes.

N. B.—My friends and customers will bear in mind that hereafter I shall adopt a new system. For cash there will be a discount of ten per cent. It would be well for cash customers to make it known, as in future I shall make a great difference between cash and credit. [October 30, 1846.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to
DANIEL S. SANDERS.
November 6, 1846. 8tf

Situation Wanted.
A YOUNG married man, of steady habits, who will endeavor to study the interest of his employer, is desirous of obtaining a situation in any business that his health and strength will permit him to do. Enquire at the
[N20—10-tf.] JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIME.
1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by
M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 3.---NO. 12. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1846. | WHOLE NO. 116.

Terms for Advertising.
PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One square one insertion,	$1 00
do. do. 2 insertions,	1 25
do. do. 3 do.	1 50
do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
do. do. 6 do. do	4 00
do. do. 12 do. do	6 00
do. do. do. do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do. do 1 do. do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months.
☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued till ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
☞Office South East corner of Front and Princess streets, and opposite Bank of the State.

Just Received,
AND now opening, another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

12,000 Cords Pine Wood WANTED.
PROPOSASALS will be received by the subscriber until 15th December next, for the delivery, on the Wharf of the Wilmington & Raleig Rail Road Company, or on board the Steam Boats, *Twelve Thousand Cords Pitch Pine Wood* Contracts to commence on 1st January, 1847, and terminate with the year.
Bonds will be required for fulfilment of contracts. JOHN A. TAYLOR,
Steam Boat Agent.
Nov 20, 1846 10-3t

Valuable Turpentine Land FOR SALE.
THE subscriber having determined to emigrate to Florida, offers for sale his plantation on Little River, South Carolina, 53 miles from Wilmington. The plantation contains about 3,000 acres of land, a part of which is adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c. The balance is very valuable for Turpentine. About 80,000 boxes were cut on this plantation last winter and spring, and are now in good condition.—From 20,000 to 30,000 boxes may yet be cut so as to make at least 10 good tasks. The favorable location of this plantation, situated on the main road leading from Wilmington to Georgetown—convenient to Little River, only from two to three miles to haul to the landing, where vessels may take in turpentine or produce at any season of the year, makes it a very desirable place for those wishing to engage in the turpentine and farming business. On the place there is a comfortable two story framed dwelling, with all other necessary buildings.
The above plantation may be purchased low, and on very accommodating terms. For further information address
WM. D. BRYAN, Little River,
All Saints' Parish, So. Ca.
Nov 20, 1846 10-5t

Notice.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, Fall Term, 1846, will be sold at the Court House in Clinton, on the 1st day of January next, upon one, two and three years credit, with interest from the sale, the valuable plantation whereon the late Col. John Sellers resided, situate one and a half miles north from Clinton, containing about 500 acres, having a good dwelling house and necessary out-houses thereon. Bonds and approved securities required of the purchaser. P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Nov 20, 1846 10-tds

Cheaper than Ever.
SPLENDID STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES.

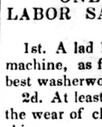
THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufacturers, and most of which have been made to his special order, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and to give entire satisfaction.
He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufacturers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to call and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.
He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap.
Boots and Shoes made to measure in the latest style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest manner.
Lasts kept constantly on hand for sale, suitable or country work. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.
Successor to James Punderford, Market Street.

BENSON'S
WASHING MACHINE.
ONE OF THE GREATEST
LABOR SAVING MACHINES EVER INVENTED.

1st. A lad 12 years of age, can wash, with this machine, as fast and far better, than ten of the best washerwomen.
2d. At least seventy-five per cent. is saved in the wear of clothes, by washing them in this machine.
3d. Ordinary clothes washed in this manner require no boiling; all that is necessary is to rinse them thoroughly and put them to dry.
4th. There is a saving of fifty per cent. in the article of soap, by using this machine.
5th. The finest cap or handkerchief can be washed in this machine with perfect safety.
6th. This machine is perfectly simple in its construction, not liable to get out of repair, and with careful usage will last twenty years.
Washing will at any time be done, free of charge, to satisfy the disbeliever.
The subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, the right of the above Machine for the town of Wilmington and County of New Hanover. Applications made to the subscribers, at Kenansville, N. C., will be promptly attended to, where the machine can be seen and examined to the satisfaction of all. BASS & SULLIVAN.
October 16, 1846 5-3muoo

Extra Term of the Superior Court of Law OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
NOTICE is hereby given to Attorneys, Parties and Witnesses, engaged in suits now on the trial docket of said Court, that an Extra Term of said Court will be holden at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the first Monday in January next, when and where they are required to attend, under the same penalties and forfeitures as for non-attendance at the regular terms of said Court. Teste,
O. ALDERMAN, Cl'k.
Nov'r 13, 1846 9-tIMJ
Chronicle and Commercial once a week till 1st Monday in Janury next.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly to reduce the tax on Billiard Tables in the County of New Hanover.
Nov'r 13, 1846 9-5t

$50 *REWARD.*

RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county. sometime in June last, my negro man
BILL.
He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.
I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
LUTHER WRIGHT.
Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1846, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 14th of December next, upon twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land belonging to the minors of Wm. K. Devane, dec'd, lying between Black and South River, being the upper half of 640 acres, patented by John Anders in 1762, and adjoining the lands of James Murphy and others. Bond and security, approved by the undersigned, required of the purchaser.
T. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Nov'r 13, 1846 9-tds

Real Estate for sale.

THE PLANTERS' HOTEL, with the Lot upon which it stands, situated south of the Rail Road Bridge, and now occupied by Thomas King.
HOUSE and BAKESHOP and LOT, North of and adjoining the same, now occupied by Mr. Augustine as Grocery and Bakeshop.
HOUSE and LOT on corner of Second and Brunswick streets, north of Rail Road.
HOUSE and LOT on Brunswick street, west of and adjoining the last mentioned House and Lot.
The above property will afford a safe and lucrative investment of capital. The property is now paying a good interest.
TERMS—One-fourth purchase money in 90 days; negotiable note the balance, at one and two years, with interest from date. Purchasers to pay for papers. Apply to
WM. A. BERRY, M. D.
November 6, 1846 8-6t

MANSION HOUSE,

(FORMERLY LITCHFORD'S HOTEL,)
OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE subscribers would respectfully inform the members of the approaching Legislature and the public generally, that since they have become proprietors of this commodious House, they have fitted it up in the most comfortable manner, and that they are prepared to accommodate about forty Boarders. The Mansion House is situated on Fayetteville street, in the most agreeable part of the city, and about three minutes walk from the Capital. Their terms will be moderate, and no exertion will be spared to render those who may patronise them comfortable.
MARTHA C. LINDEMAN & SISTERS.
Raleigh, November 6, 1846. 8-5t*

MYERS & BARNUM,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*
Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,
of Beebee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of
Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,
of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.
Youths' and Boys' Caps
of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,-50. the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps*, to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.
MYERS & BARNUM,
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.
C. MYERS.

J. ATWOOD,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
WILL remain in town a few days; those who are desirous of their Family Portraits will please make early application. His Rooms are over Doct. EVANS' Drug Store, Exchange Buildings. Nov. 6, 1846. 8tf

Earthen, Glass, & China Ware.
THE subscriber has just returned from the northern cities with a full and splendid assortment of EARTHEN, GLASS, AND CHINA WARE, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. It having been selected by himself, he has no hesitation in pronouncing his stock superior as to style and quality to any ever before opened in this market. J. H. ROTHWELL,
South side of Market 3d door from Water-st.
Wilmington, Oct. 10, 1846. 5-t28d

NEW STORE.
CHEAP DRY GOODS! FOR CASH.
THE subscriber having taken the store on the South side of Market street, a few doors East of Front street, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Marechal, begs leave to inform the public that he has received, and is now opening, a very large assortment of
CHEAP
DRY GOODS,
Among which may be found Calicoes from 6¼ cents to 12½ cents per yard; Muslins, 6¼ to 10 cents, of very excellent quality; Ginghams, from 6¼ to 15 cents per yard, a superior article; Mouslin De Laines of all qualities; Rep Cashmeres, in pieces; Rep Cashmere Robes; Alpacas; a very large assortment of Trimmings, cheapest ever offered for sale in this market; Laces and Edgings, from 1 to 75 cents; Bonnet, Cap, and plain Ribbons, of all sorts; a very large assortment of
FANCY GOODS.
Also, Hair Dresses for Ladies; Gild and Steel Chains for Watches and Scissors; Silk Money Purses, new style; Beads of every description. Coral, Salin, and Glass, also, Steel Beads, at 10 cents per bunch; Necklaces, &c. &c.
He invites the public to examine his stock before buying elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell cheaper goods than any other house in the place. JACOB KRAUS.
October 9, 1846 4tf

Selling off! Selling off!
AT FIRST COST.
IN order to close our business in this place, we will sell our entire stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and a great many other articles, at first cost. Now come and buy goods at 50 per cent. lower than you can buy them in any other store. Call at FRIDENBERG & BROTHERS,
Dawson's old corner, Market street.
Wilmington, N. C.
November 13, 1846 9-3m

[BY AUTHORITY.]
[PUBLIC.]
TREATIES.

Convention with the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel for the abolition of the droit d'aubaine and of taxes on Emigration, concluded March 26, 1844.

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse was concluded and signed by their Plenipotentiaries, at Berlin, on the twenty-six day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, which Convention, being in the French and English languages, is word for word as follows:

Convention for the mutual abolition of the droit d'aubaine and taxes on emigration between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

The United States of America on the one part, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, on the other part, being equally desirous of removing the restrictions which exist in their territories upon the acquisition and transfer of property by their respective citizens and subjects, have agreed to enter into negotiation for this purpose.

For the attainment of this desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Henry Wheaton, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse upon Baron Shaeffer Bernstein his Chamberlain, Colonel, Aid-de-camp, and Minister Resident near His Majesty the King of Prussia, who, after having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. Every kind of droit d'aubaine, draught de retraite, and droit de detraction, or tax on emigration, is, hereby, and shall remain abolished, between the two contracting parties, their States, citizens, and subjects, respectively.

ARTICLE II. Where, on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one party, such real property, would, by the laws of the land descend on a subject or citizens of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the same—which term may be reasonably prolonged according to circumstances—and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the Government of the respective States.

ARTICLE III. The citizens or subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the States of the other, by testament, donation or otherwise; and their heirs, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the inhabitants of the country wh re the said property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE IV. In case of the absence of the heirs, the same care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real or personal property as would be taken in a like case of property belonging to the natives of the country, until the lawful owner, or the person who has a right to sell the same, according to article second may take measures to receive or dispose of the inheritance.

ARTICLE V. If any dispute should arise between different claimants to the same inheritance, they shall be decided, in the last resort, according to the laws and by the judges of the country where the property is situated.

ARTICLE VI. This Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin, within the term of six months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in French and English, and have thereto affixed their seals; declaring, nevertheless, that the signing in both languages shall not hereafter be cited as a precedent, nor in any way operate to the prejudice of the contracting parties.

Done in quadruplicata, in the city of Berlin, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and the sixty-eighth of the Independence of the United States of America.

BARON DE SCHAEFFER-BERNSTEIN, [L. S.]
HENRY WHEATON, [L. S.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same having been exchanged, to wit: at Berlin, on the sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, by theodore S. Fay, Charge d'Affairs *ad interim* of the United States, and Baron de Schaeffer-Bernstein, Chamberlain, Colonel, Aid-de-Camp, and Minister Resident of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hessa near the Court of his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the part of their respective Governments:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United, States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-ninth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

Treaty with the Chinese Empire, of peace, amity and commerce, concluded July 3d, 1844.

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire, was concluded and signed at Wang Hiya, on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA TSING EMPIRE,

Desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries: for which most desirable object, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on their commissioner, Caleb Cushing, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China: and the August Sovereign of the Ta Tsing empire, on his minister and commissianer extraordinary, Tsiyeng, of the Imperial house, a vice-guardian of the heir apparent, governor general of the Two Kwangs, and superintendent general of the trade and foreign intercourse of the Five Ports.

And the said commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity, between the United States of America on the one part, and the Ta Tsing empire on the other part, and between their people, respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II. Citizens of the United States resorting to China for the purposes of commerce, will pay the duties of import and export prescribed in the tariff, which is fixed by and made a part of this treaty. They shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties than are or shall be required of the people of any other nation whatever. Fees and charges of every sort are wholly abolished; and officers of the revenue, who may be guilty of exaction, shall be punished according to the laws of China. If the Chinese government desire to modify in any respect the said tariff, such modifications shall be made only in consultation with consuls or other functionaries thereto duly authorized in behalf of the United States, and with consent thereof. And if additional advantages or privileges, of whatever description, be conceded hereafter by China to any other nation, the United States, and the citizens thereof, shall be entitled thereupon to a complete, equal and impartial participation in the same.

ARTICLE III. The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the five ports of Kwangchow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise to and from any foreign port and either of the said five ports, and from either of the said five ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not unlawfulry enter the other ports of China, nor carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade along the coasts thereof. And any vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States which violates this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese government.

ARTICLE IV. For the superintendence and regulation of the concerns of citizens of the United States doing business at the said five ports, the government of the United States may appoint consuls or other officers at the same, who shall be duly recognised as such by the officers of the Chinese government, and shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the latter, either personal or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. If disrespectfully treated or aggrieved in any way by the local authorities, said officers on the one hand shall heve the right to make representation of the same to the superior officers of the Chinese government, who will see that full inquiry and strict justice be had in the premises; and on the other hand, the said consuls will carefully avoid all acts of unnecessary offence to, or collision with, the officers and people of China.

ARTICLE V. At each of the said five ports, citizens of the United States lawfully engaged in commerce shall be permitted to import from their own or any other ports into China, and sell there, and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandise, of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by this treaty, paying the duties which are prescribed by the tariff hereinbefore established, and no other charges whatsoever.

ARTICLE VI. Whenever any merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall enter either either of the said five ports for trade, her papers shall be lodged with the consul or person charged with affairs, who will report the same to the commissioner of customs; and tonnage duty shall be paid on said vessel, at the rate of five mace per ton, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and one mace per ton, if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under, according to the amount of her tonnage, as specified in the register; said payment to be in full of the former charges of measurement and other fees, which are wholly abolished. And if any vessel, which having anchored at one of the said ports, and there paid tonnage duty, shall have occasion to go to any other of the said ports to complete the disposal of her cargo, the consul, or person charged with affairs, will report the same to the commissioner of customs, who, on the departure of the said vessel, shall note in the port clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the same to the other custom houses; in which case, on entering another port, the said vessel will only pay duty there on her cargo, but shall not be subject to the payment of tonnage duty a second time.

ARTICLE VII. No tonnage duty shall be required on boats belonging to citizens of the United States, employed in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, and articles of provision, or others not subject to duty, to or from any of the five ports. All cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty, shall pay the regular tonnage duty of one mace per ton, provided they belong to citizens of the United States, but not if hired by them from subjects of China.

ARTICLE VIII. Citizens of the United States, for their vessels bound in, shall be allowed to engage pilots, who will report said vessels at the passes, and take them into port; and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, they may engage pilots to leave port. It shall also be lawful for them to hire at pleasure, servants, compradors, linguists, and writers, and passage or cargo boats, and to employ laborers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed on by the parties, or settled by application to the consular officer of their government, without interference on the part of the local officers of the Chinese government.

ARTICLE IX. Whenever merchant vessels belonging to the United States shall have entered port, the superintendent of customs will, if he see fit, appoint custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience; but provision for the subsistence of said officers shall be made by the superintendent of customs, and they shall not be entitled to any allowance from the vessel or owner thereof; and they shall be subject to suitable punishment for any exaction practised by them in violation of this regulation.

ARTICLE X. Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of said ports, the supercargo, master or consignee, will, within forty-eight hours, deposite the ship's papers in the hands of the consul, or person charged with the affairs of the United States, who will cause to be communicated to the superintendent of customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the names of her men, and of the cargo on board; which being done, the superintendent will give a permit for the discharge of her cargo.

And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars; and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese government. But if the master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports.

Or, if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage or other duties or charges, until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge cargo, when he will pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held to be due after the expiration of said forty-eight hours.

ARTICLE XI. The superintendent of customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties, will, on application made to him through the consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if dispute occur in regard to the value of goods subject to an ad valoem duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said consul to adjust with the superintendent of customs.

ARTICLE XII. Sets of standard balances, and also weights and measures, duly prepared, stamped, and sealed, according to the standard of the custom house at Canton, shall be delivered by the superintendents of customs to the consuls at each of the five ports, to secure uniformity, and prevent confusion in measures and weights of merchandise.

ARTICLE XIII. The tonnage duty on vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties have been paid, and not before, the superintendent of customs shall give a port clearance, and the consul shall return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage. The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese government to receive the same in its behalf. Duties payable by merchants of the United States shall be received either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of exchange as ascertained by the regulations now in force. And imported goods, on their resale or transit in any part of the empire, shall be subject to the imposition of no other duty than they are accustomed to pay at the date of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV. No goods on board any merchant vessel of the United State in port are to be transhipped to another vessel, unless there be particular occasion therefore; in which case the occasion shall be certified by the consul to the superintendents of customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts, and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without such application inquiry, and permit, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese government.

ARTICLE XV. The former limitation of the trade of foreign nations to certain persons appointed at Canton by the Government, and commonly called hong merchants, having been abolished, citizens of the United States engaged in the purchase or sale of goods of import or export, are admitted to trade with any and all subjects of China, without distinction; they shall not be subject to any new limitations, nor impeded in their business by monopolies or other injurious restrictions.

ARTICLE XVI. The Chinese government will hot hold itself responsible for any debts which may happen to be due from subjects of China to citizens of the United States, or for frauds committed by them; but citizens of the United States may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the Chinese local authorities, through the consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take all proper steps to compel satisfaction. But in case the debtor be dead, or without property, or have absconded, the creditor cannot be indemnified, according to the old system of the co-hong, so called. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress in the same way through the consul, but without any responsibility for the debt on the part of the United State.

ARTICLE XVII. Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall enjoy all proper accommodation in obtaining houses and places of business, or in hiring sites from the inhabitants on which to construct houses and places of business, and also hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The local authorities of the two governments shall select in concert the sites for the foregoing objects, having due regard to the feelings of the people in the location thereof; and the parties interested will fix the rent by mutual agreement, the proprietors on the one hand not demanding any exhorbitant price, nor the merchants on the other unreaeonably insisting on particular spots, but each conducting with justice and moderation. And any desecration of said cemeteries by subjects of China, shall be severely punished according to law.

At the place of anchorage of the vessels of the United States, the citizens of the United States, merchants, seamen, or others sojourning there, may pass and repass in the immediate neighborhood; but they shall not, at their pleasure, make excursions into the country among the villages at large, nor shall they repair to public marts for the purpose of disposing of goods unlawfully and in fraud of the revenue.

And, in order to the preservation of the public peace, the local officers of government at each of the five ports, shall, in concert with the consuls, define the limits beyond which it shall not be lawful for citizens of the United States to go.

ARTICLE XVIII. It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the empire, and to assist in literary labors; and the persons so employed, shall not, for that cause, be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

ARTICLE XIX. All citizens of the U. States in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive & enjoy, for themselves and every thing appertaining to them, the special protection of the local authorities of government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort on the part of the Chinese. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, will immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, and will apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law.

ARTICLE XX. Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, in part or in whole, to any other of the said ports, shall not be entitled to make application, through their consul, to the superintendent of customs, who, in order to prevent frauds on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as entered on the custom-house books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant; and shall also certify the facts to the officers of customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the superintendent of customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

ARTICLE XXI. Subjects of China, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China; and citizens of the United States, who may commit any crime in China, shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the consul, or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. And in order to the prevention of all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

ARTICLE XXII. Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the five ports of China open to foreign commerce, it is further agreed that in case, at any time hereafter, China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and for that cause should exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent parties, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States; *Provided*, That the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's service; nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

ARTICLE XXIII. The consuls of the United States at each of the five ports open to foreign trade shall make, annually, to the respective governors-general thereof, a detailed report of the number of vessels belonging to the United States which have entered and left said ports during the year, and of the amount and value of goods imported or exported by said vessels, for transmission to and inspection of the board of revenue.

ARTICLE XXIV. If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication

endangering life, the officers of the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order, and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

ARTICLE XXX. The superior authorities of the United States and of China, in corresponding together, shall do so in terms of equality, and in the form of mutual communication (*chau hwui.*) The consuls, and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together, shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication (*chau hwui.*) When inferior officers of the one government address superior officers of the other, they shall do so in the style and form of memorial (*shin chin.*) Private individuals in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition (*pin ching.*) In no case shall any terms or style be suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

ARTICLE XXXI. Communications from the Government of the United States to the court of China shall be transmitted through the medium of the imperial commissioner charged with the superintendence of the concerns of foreign nations with China, or through the governor general of the Liang Kwang, that of Min and Cheh, or that of the Liang Kiang.

ARTICLE XXXII. Whenever ships of war of the United States, in cruising for the protection of the commerce of their country, shall arrive at any of the ports of China, the commanders of said ships, and the superior local authorities of government, shall hold intercourse together in terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations. And the said ships of war shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government in the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and making repairs, if occasion require.

ARTICLE XXXIII. Citizens of the United States, who shall attempt to trade clandestinely with such of the ports of China as are not open to foreign commerce, or who shall trade in opium or any other contraband article of commerce, shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations, as a cover for the violation of the laws of the empire.

ARTICLE XXXIV. When the present convention shall have been definitely concluded, it shall be obligatory on both powers; and its provisions shall not be altered without grave cause; but, inasmuch as the circumstances of the several ports of China open to foreign commerce are different, experience may show that inconsiderable modifications are requisite in those parts which relate to commerce and navigation; in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by the means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiation.

And, when ratified, this treaty shall be faithfully observed in all its parts by the United States and China, and by every citizen and subject of each; and no individual State of the United States can appoint or send a minister to China to call in question the provisions of the same.

The present treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, shall be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the august sovereign of the Ta Tsing empire, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of the Ta Tsing empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Wang Hiya, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four; and of Taou Kwang, the twenty-fourth year, fifth month, and eighteenth day.

C. CUSHING. TSIYENG.

The Tariff of duties to be levied on imported and exported merchandise at the five ports.

The duties which is agreed shall be paid upon goods imported and exported by the United States at the custom-houses of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, are as follows; the articles being arranged in classes, viz:

EXPORTS.

	Taels.	Mace.	Candarines.
CLASS 1.—*Alum, oils, &c.*			
Alum, *i. e.* white alum, formerly white alum and bule stone, per 100 catties	0	1	0
Aniseed oil, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	5	0	0
Cassia oil, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	5	0	0
CLASS 2.—*Teas, spices, &c.*			
Tea, formerly divided into fine and native black, and fine and native green teas, per 100 catties	2	5	0
Aniseed star, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Musk, each catty	0	5	0
CLASS 3.—*Drugs.*			
Capoor cutchery; per 100 catties	0	3	0
Camphor, per 100 catties	1	5	0
Arsenic, under different Chinese names, per 100 catties	0	7	5
Cassia, per 100 catties	0	7	5
Cassia buds, not formerly contained in the tariff, per 100 catties	1	0	0
China root, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Cubebs, not formerly in tariff, per 100 catties	1	5	0
Galingal, per 100 catties	0	1	0
Hartall, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Rhubarb, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Turmeric, per 100 catties	0	2	0
CLASS 4.—*Sundries.*			
Bangles, not formerly in tariff, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Bamboo screens and bamboo ware, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Corals, native, or false corals, not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Crackers and fireworks, formerly classed as rockets, per 100 catties	0	7	5
Fans, (feather fans, &c.,) not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Glass, glassware of all kinds, formerly classed as native chrystal ware, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Glass beads or false pearls, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Kittisols, or paper umbrellas, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Marble, and marble slabs, not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Rice paper pictures, per 100 catties	0	1	0
Paper fans, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Pearls, (false,) not formerly in the tariff, per 100 catties	0	5	0
CLASS 5.—*Painter's stores, &c.*			
Brass leaf, per 100 catties	1	5	0
Gamboge, per 100 catties	2	0	0
Read lead, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Glue, as fish glue, cowhide glue, &c., per 100 catties	0	5	0
Paper, stationery, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Tin foil, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Vermilion, per 100 catties	3	0	0
Paintings, (large paintings,) formerly divided into large and small paintings, each	0	1	0
White lead per 100 catties	0	2	5
CLASS 6.—*Wares of various kinds.*			
Bone and horne ware, per 100 catties	1	0	0
China ware, fine and coarse, formerly classed as fine native, coarse, and middling, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Copper ware and pewter ware, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Manufactures of wood, furniture, &c., per 100 catties	0	2	0
Ivory ware, all carved ivory work included, formerly divided into ivory and ivory carvings, per 100 catties	5	0	0
Lacquered ware, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Mother-of-pearl ware, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Ratan ware, ratan and bamboo work, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Sandal wood ware, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Gold and silver ware, formerly divided into gold ware and silver ware, per 100 catties	10	0	0
Tortoise-shell ware, per 100 catties	10	0	0
Leather trunks and boxes, per 100 catties	0	2	0
CLASS 7.—*Canes, &c.*			
Canes and walking sticks, of all kinds, per 1,000 pieces	0	5	0
CLASS 8.—*Articles of clothing.*			
Wearing apparel, whether of cotton, woollen, or silk, formerly divided into cotton clothing, woollen clothing, silk and satin clothing, and velvet, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Boots and shoes, whetner of leather, satin, or otherwise, per 100 catties	0	2	0
CLASS 9.—*Fabrics of hemp, cotton, &c.*			
Grass cloth, and all cloths of hemp or linen, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Nankeen, and all cloths of cotton, formerly not in the tariff, per 100 catties	1	0	0
CLASS 10.—*Silk, fabrics of silk, &c.*			
Raw silk of any province, per 100 catties	10	0	0
Coarse or refuse silk, per 100 catties	2	5	0
Organzine, of all kinds, per 100 catties	10	0	0
Silk ribbon and thread, per 100 catties	10	0	0
Silk & satin fabrics, of all kinds, as crape, lutestrings, &c., formerly classed as silk and satins, per 100 catties	12	0	0
Silk and cotton mixed fabrics, per 100 catties	3	0	0
Heretofore a further charge per piece has been levied; the whole duty is now to be paid in one sum, and the further charge is abolished.			
CLASS 11.—*Carpeting, matting, &c.*			
Mats of all kinds, as of straw, ratan, bambo, &c., per 100 catties	0	2	0
CLASS 12.—*Preserves, &c.*			
Preserved ginger, and fruits of all kinds, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Soy, per 100 catties	0	4	0
Sugar, white and brown, per 100 catties	0	2	5
Sugar candy, all kinds, per 100 catties	0	3	5
Tobacco, prepared and unprepared, &c., of all kinds, per 100 catties	0	2	0
CLASS 13.—*Unenumerated articles.*			
All articles which it has not been practicable to enumerate herein specifically, are to be charged a duty of five per cent. ad valorem.			
CLASS 14.			
Gold and silver coin, and gold and silver, duty free.			
CLASS 15.			
Bricks, tiles, and building materials, duty free.			

IMPORTS.

CLASS 1.—*Wax, saltpetre, &c.*			
Wax, foreign, as beeswax, also called tile wax, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Oil of rose mallows, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Saltpetre, foreign, per 100 catties	0	3	0
This article is only allowed to be sold to the government merchants. Formerly this regulation did not exist.			
Soaps, foreign, as perfumed soap, per 100 catties	0	5	0
CLASS 2.—*Spices and perfumes.*			
Gum benzoin and oil of benzoin, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Sandal wood, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Pepper, black, per 100 catties	0	4	0
All other articles of this class, not specifically mentioned herein, to pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.			
Perfumery, 5 per cent. ad valorem.			
CLASS 3.—*Drugs.*			
Asafœtida, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Camphor, superior quality, *i. e.* pure, formerly classed as good and inferior, per catty	1	0	0
Camphor, inferior quality or refuse, formerly uncleaned camphor, per catty	0	5	0
Cloves, superior quality, picked, per 100 catties	1	5	0
Cloves, inferior quality, (mother cloves,) per 100 catties,	0	5	0
Cow bezoar, per catty	1	0	0
Cutch, per 100 catties	0	3	0
Gambier, per 100 catties	0	1	5
Areca nut, per 100 catties	0	1	5
Ginseng, foreign, superior quality, &c., per 100 catties	38	0	0
Ginseng, inferior quality, &c., per 100 catties	3	5	0
Of every 100 catties of foreign ginseng, of whatever sort, one-fifth part is to be considered as of superior quality, and four-fifths of inferior quality.			
Gum olibanum, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Myrrh, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Mace, or flower of nutmeg, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Quicksilver, per 100 catties	3	0	0
Nutmegs, first quality, per 100 catties	2	0	0
Nutmegs, second quality, or coarse, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Putchuck, per 100 catties	0	7	5
Rhinoceros horns, per 100 catties	3	0	0
CLASS 4.—*Sundries.*			
Flints, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Mother-of-pearl shells, per 100 catties	0	2	0
CLASS 5.—*Dried Meats, &c.*			
Birds' nests, first quality, mandarin, per 100 catties	5	0	0
Birds' nests, second quality, ordinary, per 100 catties	2	5	0
Birds' nests, third quality, with feathers, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Bicho de mar, first quality, black, per 100 catties	0	8	0
Bicho de mar, second quality, white, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Sharks' fins, first quality, white, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Sharks' fins, second quality, black, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Stock fish, called dried fish, per 100 catties	0	4	0
Fish maws, not formerly in tariff, per 100 catties	1	5	0
CLASS 6.—*Painters' stores.*			
Cochineal, per 100 catties	5	0	0
Smalts, per 100 catties	4	0	0
Sapan wood, per 100 catties	0	1	0
CLASS 7.—*Woods, canes, &c.*			
Ratans, per 100 catties	0	2	0
Ebony, per 100 catties	0	1	5
All other imported woods, as red wood, satin wood, yellow wood, not specifically enumerated, to pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.			
CLASS 8.—*Clocks, watches, &c.*			
Clocks.			
Watches.			
Telescopes.			
Glass panes and chrystal ware, of all kinds			
Writing desks.			
Dressing cases.			
Jewelry of gold and silver.			
Cutlery, swords, &c.			
All the foregoing, and any other miscellaneous articles of the same description, 5 per cent. ad valorem.			
CLASS 9.			
Gold and silver bullion and specie, duty free.			
CLASS 10.			
Cotton, and fabrics of cotton, &c., canvass from 75 to 100 chih long, and 1 chih 7 tsun to 2 chih 2 tsun wide, per piece	0	5	0
Cotton, allowing 5 per cent. for tare, per 100 catties	0	4	0
Long white cloths, 75 to 100 chih long, and 2 chih 2 tsun to 2 chih 6 tsun wide, formerly divided into superior and inferior fine cotton cloth; per piece	0	1	5
Cambrics and muslins, from 50 to 60 chih long, and 2 chih 9 tsun to 3 chih 3 tsun wide, per piece	0	1	5
Cottons, gray or unbleached domestic, &c., from 75 to 100 chih long, and 2 chih to 2 chih 9 tsun wide, formerly classed as coarse long cloths, per piece	0	1	0
Twilled cottons, gray, same dimensions, per piece	0	1	0
Chintz and prints of all kinds, from 60 to 75 chih long, and from 2 chih 9 tsun to 3 chih 3 tsun wide, formerly called ornamented or flowered cloth, per piece	0	2	0
Cotton yarn and cotton thread, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Linen, fine, not formerly in the tariff, from 50 to 75 chih long, and 1 chih 9 tsun to 2 chih 2 tsun wide, per piece	0	5	0
Bunting, per chang	0	0	1½
All other imported articles of this class, as ginghams, pulicats, dyed cottons, velveteen, silk and cotton mixtures, and mixtures of linnen and cotton, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.			
CLASS 11.—*Fabrics of silk, woollen, &c.*			
Handkerchiefs, large, above 2 chih 6 tsun, each	0	0	1½
Handkerchiefs, small, under 2 chih 6 tsun, each	0	0	1
Gold and silver thread, superior or real, per catty	0	1	3
Gold and silver thread, inferior or imitotion, per catty	0	0	3
Broadcloths, Spanish stripe, &c., from 3 chih 6 tsun to 4 chih 6 tsun wide, per chang	0	1	5
Narrow cloths, as long ells, cassimeres, &c., formerly classed as narrow woollens, pr. chang	0	0	7
Camlets, (Dutch,) per chang	0	1	5
Camlets, per chang	0	0	7
Imitation camlets or bombazettes, per chang	0	0	3½
Woollen yarn, per 100 catties	3	0	0
Blankets, each	0	1	0
All other fabrics of wool, or of mixed wool and cotton, wool and silk, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.			
CLASS 12.—*Wines, &c.*			
Wine and beer, in quart bottles, per 100	1	0	0
Do. in pint bottles, per 100	0	5	0
Do. in casks, per 100 catties	0	5	0
CLASS 13.—*Metals.*			
Copper, foreign, in pigs, &c., per 100 catties	1	0	0
Copper, wrought, as sheets, rods, &c., per 100 catties	1	5	0
Iron, foreign, unmanufactured, as in pigs, per 100 catties	0	1	0
Iron, manufactured, as in bars, rods, &c., per 100 catties	0	1	5
Lead, foreign, in pigs, or manufactured, per 100 catties	0	2	8
Steel, foreign, of every kind, per 100 catties	0	4	0
Tin, foreign, per 100 catties	1	0	0
Tin plates, formerly not in the tariff, per 100 catties	0	4	0
Spelter is only permitted to be sold to Government merchants.			
All enumerated metals, as zinc, yellow copper, &c., 10 per cent. ad valorem.			
CLASS 14.—*Jewelry.*			
Cornelians, per 100 stones	0	5	0
Cornelian beads, per 100 catties	10	0	0
CLASS 15.—*Skins, teeth, horns, &c.*			
Bullocks' and buffalo horns, per 100 catties	2	0	0
Cow and ox hides, tanned and untanned, per 100 catties	0	5	0
Sea otter skins, each	1	5	0
Fox skins, large, each	0	1	5
Fox skins, small, each	0	0	7½
Tiger, leopard, and marten skins, each	0	1	5
Land otter, racoon, and sharks' skins, per 100	2	0	0
Beaver skins, per 100	5	0	0
Hare, rabbit, and ermine skins, per 100	0	5	0
Sea horse teeth, per 100 catties	2	0	0
Elephants' teeth, first quality, whole, per 100 catties	4	0	0
Elephants' teeth, second quality, broken, per 100 catties	2	0	0
CLASS 16.—*Unnumerated.*			
All new goods, which it has not been practicable to enumerate herein, a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.			
CLASS 17.			
Rice and other grain, duty free.			
Contraband.—Opium.			

Shipping dues.—These have been hitherto charged on the measurement of the ship's length and breadth, at so much per *chang*, but it is now agreed to alter the system, and charge according to the registered statement of the number of tons of the ship's burden. On each ton, (reckoned equal to the cubic contents of 122 tow,) a shipping charge of 5 mace is to be levied, and all the old charges of measurement, entrance, and port clearance fees, daily and monthly fees, &c., are abolished.

C. CUSHING.
TSIYENG.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Pwan Tang, Canton, on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, by James Biddle, Commander-in-chief of the naval forces and Acting Minister and Commissioner to China of the United States of America, and Ke Ying, of the Imperial House, general superintendent of the free trade of the five ports, Governor General of the two Kwang provinces, Director of the Board of War, Vice High Chancellor, a Vice Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Minister and Commissioner Extraordinary of the Ta Tsing Empire, on the part of their respective Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the said States the seventieth.

[SEAL.] JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 4, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞The interesting letter of our friend C. H. B., of Raleigh, is in type, and would have appeared this week but for its extreme length, and the crowded state of our columns. We shall publish next week a large portion of the letter.

☞We will publish the last of the "Laws" next week, and will then have more space for news.

☞We learn that Lieut. Fremont, of the U. S. Army, has arrived in town for the purpose of mustering the North Carolina Volunteers into service. We are also informed that Gov. Graham has intimated that they (the Volunteers) will not be ready for service before the 1st of January.

From our Extra of Friday last.

FIRE.

About one o'clock this morning our citizens were roused from their beds by the alarm of fire. On hastening to the "scene of action," we found the two wooden buildings on the East side of Front street, between Market and Dock streets, occupied, one by Philip Bazadire, as a Barber's Shop, and the other by Daniel W. Wood & Brother, as a Grocery Store, completely enveloped in flames. At this time there was a slight breeze from the South-west; notwithstandng which the flames extended Southwardly till the Paint Shop of John A. Parker was also on fire.—Hence (on the South) its further progress was stopped by the fire-proof building of Messrs. Hart & Polly, which bravely resisted the flames. On the North, the brick two story building known as the London house, caught, but after suffering considerable damage, it was here also checked by the exertions of the Fire department. At one time we thought the whole square was destined to destruction, and had the night not been very calm it most certainly must have gone.

We learn that the fire was first discovered in the rear between the Barber's Shop and the Messrs. Wood's Store. How it originated we have not been able to ascertain, but it is the prevailing opinion that it was the work of an incendiary.

During the progress of the fire, the Apothecary Shop of Dr. Shaw was broken into from the roof, but the thief only found fifty cents in the drawer.

The loss by this fire is not very great. The following is the best estimate which we can gather:

The London House, loss about $2000; covered by insurance. D. W. Wood & Brother, loss $6000; insured for $1500. J. A. Parker and P. W. Fanning, loss about $2300; insured for $800. Ferguson & Haynes, loss $1000; insured $700. O. G. Parsley, loss small—wooden building—heard no estimate.

ANOTHER.—On Saturday night last, about 6 o'clock, a Carpenter's Shop, on the East side of Front street, near the State Bank, caught fire and was burned down. No other damage done.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

It will be seen from the letter of our intelligent Raleigh correspondent that the Federalists in the Legislature are in earnest about re-districting. The bill is already before the Legislature, and from the letter above alluded to, our readers will perceive how the new districts are to be constituted. And here, we take occasion to say, that never has the good old State of North Carolina been so disgraced before as by the act of which we are now speaking. For we agree with our correspondent that the act will be consummated in all its glaring wickedness by the Federal party. But we warn the leaders of that party to look out for the consequences. Let them remember that the people of North Carolina are neither so ignorant nor so insensible to the fair fame of their State as to permit such an unparalleled act of disgraceful injustice to be perpetrated under their very noses, without visiting upon the heads of its authors the execration which the act merits. Let the reader just look at the manner in which the State is *Gerrymandered*, to subserve the ends of political demagogues and aspirants. We have taken the pains to compare the votes of the various counties, and taking the election of last August as a basis of calculation, the present scheme gives to the Democrats just *two* (!) districts out of the nine in the State. Mr. Rayner, the introducer of this infamous scheme, we learn, is to be the next Whig candidate for Governor. This as a compensation. Well, let Mr. Rayner and his brother Federalists beware of the storm which this act will raise in North Carolina. We warned and beseeched our Democratic friends throughout the State, during last summer, of what would be the consequences of their apathy, but our warning was not heeded. We then told them that the Federalists would stop at nothing. *They believe us now.* Just think of throwing the two largest commercial towns in the State (Wilmington and Fayetteville) into one district! Did ever political profligacy reach such a pitch before. If we were a member of the Legislature, before we would witness the perpetration of such an outrage upon her fair fame, we would resign our seat. What are our friends in the Legislature going to do in the emergency? We know they are bound hand and foot, but there is one alternative left. *We have just hinted at it.* A few days ago we said, "let the Federalists have rope." They are taking it with a vengeance.

We ask our readers to take up the map of North Carolina and examine for themselves the shameful manner in which the State has been *Gerrymandered.* Well done! The Federalists have given themselves majorities in seven out of the nine districts! That will do! But we must stop. We cannot write with patience on the subject.

☞It is suggested by the *New Haven Register*, that our Government let by the job the taking of Vera Cruz, or any other Mexican city they may wish to capture.

☞We noticed, some time ago, that the Abolitionists were about to establish an Abolition paper at Washington City, and we now learn from the *Baltimore Clipper*, that the *Cincinnati Herald*, edited by one Dr. Bailey, is to be removed to that city about the first of next January, and to be constituted the national organ of that miserable faction. This is bold indeed, and calls for a vigorous and increased watchfulness on the part of Southern men of all parties.

Did you ever see any set of people who are more clamorous on the subject of proscription than the Whigs, when they are out of power. Oh, no, never. And did you ever see any set of people who so clean and clear forget this cry so soon as they have any offices to fill themselves? Oh, no, never. Well may the Raleigh Register say, of the present Legislature, that it "has exhibited a commendable promptness in its efforts to despatch public business." Scarcely has that body, controlled as it is by the Federal party, been in session a fortnight, before every office in its gift is conferred upon Federalists. Able and faithful public servants of the Democratic party have been unceremoniously turned out of offices which they have for years filled with credit to themselves and advantage to the State, to make way for loud-mouthed Federalists. Never again let the Federalists of North Carolina be heard to speak of proscription. They may prate as much as they will about the old stale charge against the Democracy of proscription, but if ever there was a party who acted upon the shameful maxim of, "to the victors belong the spoils," that party is composed of the Federalists of North Carolina. Well, indeed, may the Register speak of the promptness and despatch with which the Whigs are determined to transact business, seeing that every thing they do is under the lash of party, and without the slightest regard or respect for the feelings or the wishes of the Democracy of the State. Nowhere is business of State despatched with such promptitude as beneath the eye of a despotic Government, and, we presume, on the same principle, the tyrannical majority in the Legislature of North Carolina will despatch the business, at least of party, with quite commendable haste. Let the Federalists, however, of the present Legislature, remember that the eye of the people is upon them, and that the day of reckoning will surely come. A day of retribution, too, it will certainly be.

☞The Fayetteville Observer takes us to task for our remarks upon the Governor's Message. We had neither forgotten that the State had subscribed stock and endorsed bonds for the Wilmington Road to the "trifling" amount of $900,000, nor that the Comptroller's Report, for 1846, shews that the Raleigh and Gaston Road had paid something into the Treasury for that year. As regards the $900,000, our views about the policy of investing the $600,000 of the State's funds in the Wilmington Road, are well enough known not to require repeating here. With regard to the $300,000, which the State has endorsed for the Road, we do say, that she has not lost one cent, nor is there any fear that she will ever lose one cent by that endorsement. The company has paid $50,000 of the principal, and has regularly paid up the interest, not only on the $250,000, but upon every cent of its debt. We say that we were aware of the amount paid into the Treasury, in 1846, by the Raleigh and Gaston road; but in our remarks last week, we observed how reports could be made to speak on paper, when a point was to be gained; that Gov. Graham had given an extravagant price for the road, and that it was essential to getting him out of a "scrape," that the report should be a flaming one. We are still of the belief, conscientiously, too, that the Raleigh and Gaston road cannot do more than pay its expenses, on a series of four or five years. From pure inadvertance the Comptroller's report for 1845, instead of that for 1846, was published last week. The report of '46 is in type, and will be published next week.

☞From the Charleston papers, we learn that the bill to incorporate the "Wilmington & Manchester R. R. Company" has been introduced by Mr Dargan, in the Legislature of South Carolina. It has passed its first reading, and we learn that there is no doubt of its final passage.

☞The "Journal" has heard of one Thos. H. Benton, and the said "Journal," in 1843-'4, differed with the said Thos. H. Benton, at that period, on the whole subject of the annexation of Texas. We never have, nor will we now, pin our faith to the sleeve of any man, be he Whig or Democrat. The American Congress had, antecedent to the advance of our troops from Corpus Christi, by its solemn act, extended our laws over the territory lying between the Neuces and the Rio Grande; and we would suppose that Mr. Polk was, under these circumstances, bound to consider it American soil.

GEN. SCOTT.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, as well as the correspondents of several other respectable papers, says that Gen Scott has been ordered to Mexico, and that Com. Stewart is about to be sent to the Gulf to take command of our Naval forces there. An esteemed correspondent, himself an officer in the Army, writes us from Washington City, under date of the 26th ult., that "Gen. Scott has gone to take command of the army destined to act against Tampico, I understand; and the Volunteers that have just been called out will constitute a part of that force."

When our correspondent wrote the above, we presume the news of the capture of Tampico had not reached Washington; at any rate, we learn that the Hero of Lundy's Lane has actually commenced arrangements for his departure. The Union has yet said nothing about this new move, which, if it be a fact, we think singular.

WHIG VICTORIES.

We were very much pleased the other day on reading an article, with the above heading, in a neutral paper, we think the Charleston Patriot. That paper observed that the Whigs were the greatest people in the world for obtaining triumphant victories. That, just to read their papers, an unsophisticated man would suppose that long before this there would not have been even a greasy spot left in the land to mark the place where Democracy once stood. But, observed this neutral journal, it is curious to observe that all these brilliant victories of the Whigs come at the wrong time. When any thing of importance is to be done, such as the election of a President, the victories don't count. Nothing can be truer. Our brethren of the Whig party are tremendous fellows for obtaining victories, but somehow it generally so happens that these victories are obtained at times and places "when and where" they can do but little good to those who boast so loudly of them. Now, for example, they have, to use their own language, swept the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. &c., as with a perfect tornado—but sensible men of both parties well know that these accidental triumphs are but of little force. That they have been obtained entirely from the default of the Democratic party, and not from the strength of the Federalists. And reflecting men well know, too, that the Democracy when aroused into united action, as they will be in 1848, can and will sweep the Union, as in days of yore.

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view our Federal friends have had by a little, and reserve power of them "brilliant victories" for that period.

NEW-YORK AND THE RECENT ELECTION.

In the *Union* of the 27th ult., we have read a long and deeply interesting article on the subject of the recent election in New York and its unlooked-for and singular result. The article is from the pen of the N.Y. correspondent of the *Union*, and evinces the most thorough and intimate acquaintance with the politics of that great State. We wish our space would permit us to republish it. The writer takes up the Congressional districts, one by one, and demonstrates, by figures, that our defeat in those which, in 1844 were democratic, was the result of local causes, peculiar to each individual district, and in "no wise connected with general politics." He demonstrates, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the cry which the federalists are making about the defeat which our party has suffered in that State, being the result of the passage of the Revenue Bill of the last Session of Congress, is utterly without foundation. This writer declares it as his solemn conviction, that the Democratic party, on purely national questions, are stronger in New York at the present time than they were in 1844, when the State voted for, and elected Silas Wright and James K. Polk. To shew that this is a correct view of the matter with relation to the Congressional Delegation, we will give the following illustration: In six districts, the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 25th and 30th, we have lost the Congressmen, notwithstanding the balance of the democratic ticket received in all of them a majority. *We* are convinced that the very next trial of strength in the Empire State will give to democracy a more brilliant triumph than that achieved in 1844.

RUIN BUT NOT BLUE RUIN.

During the last six months, the federal papers from one end of the Union to another, have been crying out ruin, ruin, to the country as the result of the Revenue Bill of 1846. We believe that our democratic friends—we believe that the great mass of the intelligent and reflecting of all parties in the U. States—can appreciate these loud-mouthed cries of the federal leaders, and have given to them their proper weight. But where is the ruin? Have the coal diggers of Pennsylvania stopped operations? No. Coal is now selling as high, if not higher, than it was twelve months ago. Have the iron mongers' furnaces ceased to boil and seathe with the product of the mines of the Keystone State? No, not a single one. Have the cotton spinners and calico weavers of Rhode Island and Massachusetts shut up shop since the passage of that act? No, not one of them. Instead of ruin coming upon these branches of our national industry, the very reverse is the actual state of the case. We hardly receive a paper from the North that does not contain an account of some new factory going up, or of some new coal or iron mining company being formed. We ask our federal cotemporaries to give a "name and local habitation" to some of the *ruin* they prate so much about.

MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE.

Letters from the city of Mexico, dated on the 30th October, state that the Mexican Cabinet have issued 300 letters of marque, and that they have sent them to Havana, accompanied by blank certificates of citizenship to those who may feel disposed to avail themselves of this device to prey upon American commerce. The object of these blank certificates of citizenship is to evade the law of nations, which pronounces that the crew of a privateer sailing under the flag of a belligerent nation, a majority of whose crew are not citizens of said nation, shall be treated as pirates. The Mexican Government thinks, under these certificates, to arm the scoundrels of all nations, to prey upon our commerce. We are very much mistaken, however, if this will be any protection to those who may see proper to engage in this line of business. We feel certain that, should one of our cruisers happen to catch one of these "blank" protected privateers, her commander would have no hesitation in swinging her crew to the yard arm as privateers. We advise such gentlemen to look sharp for their necks.

MR. MOORE'S ADDRESS.

Through the politeness of our worthy young friend, Mr. Thos. H. Holmes, we are in possession of the Address of B. F. Moore, Esq., delivered before the two Societies of the University of North Carolina, at the last annual commencement of that institution. We have read the Address through, with attention and interest, and feel that we are but doing justice to the author in saying that there is contained between its covers a considerable fund of good sound practical sense. With regard to its merits as a literary production, perhaps the least said is the best. Mr. Moore has evidently consumed a very small amount of midnight toil in studying the classics of our language. Indeed, the style of the oration is such, as at the close of every sentence, to convince the reader that it is about the first literary production of its author. For instance, what practised writer would ever have made use of the following inelegant and far-fetched rhetorical flourish in speaking of our University:—"And the State favored by her foresight in ordaining this seat of learning, is preparing to reap the rich harvest of her care—doubly blessed—blessed in the crop which she gathers, and blessed in the seed it supplies, for ample fields and forests yet unsupplied." The speech, however, all in all, is a very good one, and doubtless its author, should he ever try his hand again, will be more chaste and elegant in his diction.

From the N. O. Delta, Extra.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1 o'clock, p. m.

TAMPICO TAKEN WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

The squadron under Com. Perry, arrived off Tampico on the 24th inst. A messenger with a flag was immediately sent on board the Commodore's ship, offering, in the name of the authorities, the surrender of the city.

About 400 men—sailors and marines—were then sent ashore from the squadron, who took, and hold, possession of the place without firing a gun. Some five or six gun-boats were seized, and, as far as found available, incorporated with the squadron.

After making such arrangements as the case rendered necessary, Com. Perry, on board the U. S. steam ship Mississippi, sailed for this port, touched at the Brazos, where Lieut. Anderson was landed to inform the U. S. authorities there of what had transpired.

The Commodore reached this city this morning. Health of the squadron good.

CALAMITY—LOSS OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

The total wreck of the Steamer Atlantic, together with the loss of about forty lives, is one of the most melancholy and heart rending occurrences which has yet fallen to our lot, as a public journalist, to record. She was one of the largest and most beautifully fitted up Steamers that, perhaps, has ever been built. Melancholy, indeed, is the story of her loss! She plied on the Long Island Sound, between Allyn's Point, on the Norwich river, and the city of New York, and was the pride of the East river. She was commanded by Captain Dustan, and left Allyn's Point on Wednesday night, the 26th ult., at the hour of 11 o'clock, for New York, with about 80 souls on board, 40 of whom found a watery grave. She had scarcely gotten well under way before her steam chest exploded, scalding many of the passengers and crew. The weather became very bad about this time. The wind rose to

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have received, and perused the annual message of Governor Aiken, to the Legislature of South Carolina. It is a short, plain, sensible document, and we think breathes the right spirit on the questions which it discusses.—We have made two extracts from this document: the first one on the subject of Rail Roads, supposing that our people would be anxious to know what His Excellency might say on the question of the "Connecting Link." The other on the subject of the Mexican war. We make this latter one for the purpose of shewing the people of North Carolina the manly, patriotic sentiments which the Executive of our sister State holds on this great national question; and also, for the purpose of contrasting them with what our own Governor, Graham, says on the same subject. We ask our readers to compare the parallel passages in the respective documents, and then ask themselves if they did not blush for the old North State. Governor Graham will live to rue the day he penned that portion of his message:

"I would especially recommend to your attention, the enlargement and improvement of the internal communications of the State, by means of Rail Roads. There is no object on which your fostering care can be bestowed, that will more amply reward your efforts, or the results of which will be more generally distributed throughout the State. Our rivers—important as they are, as channels of communication—do not afford the facilities necessary to unfold the mineral and agricultural resources of the interior districts of our own, or of the adjoining States. To unlock these resources—to awaken the energy and enterprise of our citizens, and to secure to them the opportunity of competing with other portions of our own country, and with foreign nations, it is necessary that new facilities should be obtained. But Rail Roads are not only important, as means for conveying the productions of the State to market; they are to us essential, as the basis of a foreign trade. It is in vain that we have access to the ocean—that we have safe and convenient harbors, and valuable productions for exportation—our Southern cities will never enjoy the full benefit of these advantages, until we improve, increase and extend the means of communication with the interior. The State has heretofore exhibited a wise policy in investing the greater part of the surplus revenue in the South Carolina Rail Road. So far as the encouragement of a valuable enterprise was in view, the object has been accomplished. The company is now in active and successful operation, and the Road promises to become a source of wealth—not only to the stockholders, but to the commercial and agricultural interests of the State. Your patronage is no longer essential or necessary to its success, and the period has arrived, when the State may safely separate itself from the company, by transferring the funds invested in it, to the encouragement of new enterprises of a similar character. A road, from Columbia or Aiken, to Greenville, and another, to pass from the South Carolina Rail Road, through several of the districts east of the Wateree river, to some part of the N. Carolina line, have been suggested, and their great importance strongly recommend them to your consideration."

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"It is deeply to be deplored, that at the very moment when we are thus earnestly cultivating and strengthening the principles of Peace with all other nations, we are unhappily involved in a war with our nearest neighbor, the sister Republic of Mexico—a war forced upon us by her utter disregard of national obligations, commenced by herself, most unnecessarily, and which has, thus far, been attended with humiliating reverses to her arms, accompanied with the loss of extensive States and Provinces, while it has been most signally successful and glorious on our part. Nevertheless, we cannot but lament the continuance of a contest which, of necessity, compels us to inflict the scourge of invasion on our enemy, the calamities of which, however mildly conducted, must always be distressing, and the very success of which will infuse new and dangerous tendencies in our people, and, perhaps, new and dangerous elements into the administration of our Government—leading us into wars and conquests, away from that peaceful policy by which our Constitution is to be preserved, and the permanent prosperity and greatness of our country most effectually secured. The efforts made by our Government to procure peace, by tendering the olive branch to Mexico, at the very moment when our armies, flushed with victory and elated with the most glorious triumphs, were ready to be precipitated upon her territories, were wise, well timed, and, in all respects, such as became a powerful and magnanimous Nation. The honor of our country demands, since Mexico has refused to negotiate, that she shall be made to feel the full force of our power, and that the war shall be prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Yet, I cannot but indulge the hope that she may be awakened to an early and just sense of her true condition, and that this unhappy contest between neighboring Republics be brought to a speedy and honorable termination."

From our Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Nov. 28, 1846.

MR. EDITOR:—You will perceive, from looking over the proceedings of the Legislature, that I was incorrect in supposing that Ex-Governor Morehead would receive the appointment of U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Haywood. I have since learned that Gov. Morehead expressed no desire to receive the appointment, owing, as is alledged, to the derangement of his private affairs, whilst acting as Governor, and hence resulted the election of Mr. Badger. Gov. Morehead, however, signified to his friends that he would have no objection to an election to that honorable post two years hence.

Mr. Badger was centered upon as a middle man, to compromise the *claims* of the East and West, and prevent a struggle between Messrs. Stanly and Clingman.

You will also learn that I was right in stating that Mr. Rayner was to be the prime mover in bringing forward the plan of *re-districting* the State. To-day he brought forward his report for that purpose. Let any candid man in North Carolina, whether Whig or Democrat, examine his arrangement of the districts and say if the conviction is not forced upon him that no plan could have been better devised to throw confusion and derangement into our State—evincing a greater disregard for the convenience of the people—a stronger desire for political ascendancy, and presenting at once a revolutionary issue, than the bill proposed. You will notice in the Governor's message, where he alludes to this subject, that he argues in favor of "*uniting contiguous territory and similarity of interests*," &c. The bill proposed by Mr. Rayner falls farther short of meeting the notions of the Governor, as expressed in his message on that subject, than the present plan, arranged by the Democrats in 1842-3. For the benefit of your readers, I send you the arrangement.

First District.—Composed of the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Burke, McDowell, Yancey, Cleaveland, Caldwell.

Second District.—Catawba, Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Davie.

Third District.—Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Montgomery, Richmond, Moore.

Fourth District.—Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Davidson.

Fifth District.—Granville, Caswell, Person, Orange, Chatham.

Sixth District.—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Halifax, Edgecombe, Nash, Johnson.

Seventh District.—Cumberland, Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow.

Eighth District.—Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell.

Ninth District.—Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Northampton, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck.

You will see by this arrangement that the Democratic party will be swindled out of all their representatives in Congress except two, leaving the third very doubtful. There is now considerable excitement amongst us. The minority have so far refrained from any course calculated to embarrass the majority or excite their anger, by joining our votes in bringing on every election and facilitating the business of the session—hoping that the better judgment of the Whigs would prevail, and induce them not to abuse their power. But now, sir, a *shell* has been thrown into our *camp*. But one feeling pervades the party. We are determined to present an unbroken front, and show to the world our love of justice and devotion to our country, by resisting, to a man, this first attempt at disorganization and revolution in North Carolina. There is no question but the bill will pass in its present shape, not allowing the Democrats even to dot an *i* or cross a *t*. I understand that it was so arranged in caucus by the Whigs, with *but one dissenting voice*.

Yours, &c.

COLUMBIA, S. C., NOVEMBER 23, 1846.

MR. FULTON—*Dear Sir*:—The Legislature of South Carolina commenced its annual session this morning at 12. They have been principally occupied during the day with appointments and the other business of organization. The lobbies of the State House, the hotels, and the streets of the town, are filled with applicants for office, while that *Big Ear*, which the affair called "The State," is supposed by many to have, must truly be stunned, by the wailing of those who go out and the rejoicings of those who come in. You may judge with what eagerness these sons of chivalry seek office, when told that there are no less than one hundred for that of Messenger Verily, the spirit which induced Elmore to decline the English Embassy, seems to be that of the people at large, for while they will have no Federal office, however high, they will seek from their own State any one of her honors, no matter how low.

Quite an amusing scene occurred in the House this morning, when one of the members rose to announce a friend for the office of Doorkeeper. He had no sooner finished than some other gentleman offered another name. This again was followed by a third, and he, too, by a fourth, until, at last, it seemed that each one of the hundred and twenty had a different candidate. Suppose each member votes for his man? Fie, fie, South Carolina! All men can't be Messengers.

But I write you on a more important topic. Great difference of opinion is known to exist upon the subject of the explosive properties of prepared Cotton. I have, myself, heard many scientific men declare doubts of the truth of the discovery, and the experiments (some of which I have seen,) made in our town, according to the formula going the rounds, have been, it seems, universally unsuccessful.

I hasten to inform you that Professor Ellet, of the South Carolina College, by preparing the Cotton somewhat differently, has succeeded in endowing that substance with all the explosive properties, until now deemed peculiar to gunpowder alone, and that to a most satisfactory and surprising extent.

Dr. William Hume, of the State Military Academy at Charleston, tested its qualities in my presence this morning. He was, until now, wholly incredulous, and came up to Columbia for the purpose of seeing the Professor and satisfying his doubts. The result of his experiments will be shortly placed before the public. I need only remark that this will establish the discovery upon a permanent and scientific basis, and place the whole matter, for the future, beyond all question.

It is a matter of congratulation at the present crisis, when we are engaged in conflict with a distant foe, that the very section which lies nearest can most bountifully supply the material of war; and that if men ready armed cannot be expected to spring from our soil, it will at least yield ammunition.

I trust, for the benefit of science and the information of your readers, you will lay this matter before the public, and believe me yours, &c.

E. C.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In our last we brought up the proceedings of the Legislature to Saturday night, the 21st. We then also gave a portion of the proceedings of Monday, the 23d. We have commenced our condensation this week with the 23d ult.

Monday, Nov. 23d.—SENATE.—The day was principally consumed in balloting for Solicitors in the 2d, 4th, and 5th Judicial Circuits. The first ballot was had for Solicitor of the 2d Circuit which resulted as follows:—

For John S. Hawks,	27
" A. G. Hubbard,	18
" Mr. Stephenson,	1

The Senate then proceeded to vote for Solicitor of the 5th Circuit, which resulted as follows:—

For Mr. Strange,	20
" Mr. Ashe,	18
" Mr. Cameron,	8
" Mr. Meares,	4
" Mr. Winslow,	1

Mr. Drake, from the Joint Committee appointed to superintend the election of Solicitor of the second Judicial Circuit, reported that Mr. Hawks having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, was duly elected.

The Senate then proceeded to vote for Solicitor in the 4th Circuit, with the following result:—

For Mr Poindexter,	16
" Mr. Nash,	13
" Mr. Kerr,	10
" Mr. Wiley,	2

Another vote was then had in the 5th Circuit, when—

Mr. Strange received	20
Mr. Ashe "	12
Mr. Cameron "	8
Mr. Meares "	5

No choice in either 4th or 5th Circuit.

A message was received from the House, proposing to vote on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, m., for Councillors of State.

A message was received from the House, transmitting the Treasurer's Report, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Nothing of special importance was transacted in the House today. The following is a condensed summary of the proceedings:

John Baxter, the member elect from the County of Henderson, and George W. Pegram, one of the members from the County of Cumberland, appeared and were quallified according to law.

Mr. W. F. Jones, of Rutherford, from the Committee raised on the subject, reported a Bill for a new County to be called Graham, which was read the first time.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, presented a Bill relative to retailing Spirituous Liquors in Richmond and New-Hanover Counties.

The House then went into an election for Solicitor in the 2d Judicial Circuit:

For Hawks,	57	Hubbard,	48
" J. R. Dodge,	2	Stephenson,	1

Mr. Ferebee, from the Joint Select Committee, reported that Mr. Hawks having received a majority of votes, was duly elected.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to that body to go into the election of seven Councillors of State on Wednesday next.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the following Resolution of that body and asking the concurrence of the House:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, be requested to inform George E. Badger, Esq., of his election to the United States Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and request his acceptance of the same.

After considerrble discussion on this resolution, it was laid upon the table.

Under the Joint Rules, the following named gentlemen were appointed the Committee on Enrolled Bills for the present week: Messrs. Brogden, Golding, Ferebee and Hayes.

Mr Flemming, of Yancy, introduced a Bill entitled "The Homestead Bill," which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Steele, of Richmond, introduced a Bill to amend the 42d Section of the Revised Statutes, entitled Slaves and Free persons of Color. Read first time and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr Dancy, of Edgecombe, introduced a bill to revive an Act passed in the year 1813, entitled "an Act for erecting an Academy in the town of Tarborough," which was read first time and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr Walser, of Davidson, introduced a Bill to make Real Estate Assets; which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the House proceeded to ballot for Solicitor in the 4th and 5th Judicial Circuits. No choice.

Tuesday, Nov. 24th.—IN THE SENATE, Mr Steele offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Committee of five on the part of each House, selected from members representing the Eastern part of the State, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the condition of the laws, regulating the inspection of Turpentine, and report by bill or otherwise, such amendments or alterations, as they may suppose necessary and proper.

Mr Cameron introduced a Bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Rail Road Company; which passed first reading, and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Patterson introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to construct a Rail Road from some point on the South Carolina Rail Road, to the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg Co., to be called the "Charlotte and Camden Rail Road Company;" which passed first reading, and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Senate then balloted for Solicitor in the 5th Judicial Circuit; which resulted in no choice.

Mr Woodfin introduced a Bill to lay out and establish a Turnpike Road from Raleigh to the line of the State of Georgia; which passed first reading, and, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Solicitor in the 4th Judicial Circuit;—no choice; and also in the 5th Circuit, with the like result.

The Senate then went again into an election for Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, the name of Henry K Nash being withdrawn. The vote stood as follows:—

For Mr Poindexter, 19.—For Mr Kerr, 26.

Mr Poindexter, on this ballot, was elected.

The Senate then balloted for Solicitor in the 5th Circuit; when the vote stood as follows:—For T S Ashe, 25; for R Strange, 22.

On this ballot Mr Ashe was elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Little of general interest was transacted in the House to-day.

Mr G A Miller, of Davie, introduced a bill for the more speedy and equitable settlement of the Estates of deceased persons. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr D A Barnes, of Northampton, from the committee on Private Bills, reported without amendment, the bill relative to Retailing Spirituous Liquors in the counties of Richmond and New-Hanover; which passed the second reading.

Mr Guion, of Craven, offered the following Resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, to appoint a committee of Examination, consisting of not more than five persons, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications, both moral and literary, of applicants for Schools in their respective counties, and that they report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr Baxter introduced a bill to divide the State into 9 Judicial Districts.

Mr Dancy, of Edgecombe, moved that the following names be added to the nomination for Councillors of State, viz:

Isaac T. Avery, of Burke; Thomas Bragg, Jr, of Northampton; Kimbrough Jones, of Wake; George D Baskerville, of Warren; W Norfleet, of Edgecombe; Walter F Leak, of Richmond; John A Averitt, of Onslow.

On motion of Mr Hayes, of Cherokee, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses shall, at 11 o'clock tomorrow, go into an election for Attorney General.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition of the House, to refer that part of the Governor's message relating to the Portsmouth and Roanoke R Road, and to the various laws passed by the Legislatures of Virginia and this State, in relation thereto, to a Joint Select committee, consisting of four members on the part of each House.

On motion of Mr Steele, of Richmond, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go again immediately, into an election for Solicitor of the 5th Judicial Circuit, which was agreed to by the Senate, and the House proceeded to vote:

Mr Rrobert Strange received 43 votes; Mr John W Cameron, 31; Mr Thos S Ashe, 29; and Mr Thos D Meares, 6.

Nothing farther of interest was transacted, save balloting for the Solicitors. As we have noticed before, Mr Poindexter was elected in the 4th, and Mr Thos S Ashe in the 5th District.

Senate, Wednesday, Nov. 25th.—Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to Incorporate the Fayetteville Hotel Company, which passed first reading.

Mr. Halsey introduced a Bill to amend the Act of the last Session entitled an Act in favor of poor Debtors, which was read the first time, and on his motion, referred to the committee on Proposition and Greivances.

The Speaker stated that the returns of votes given at the recent election for and against the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State, had been received and were at the disposal of the Senate. On motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered that the same lie on the table.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to provide for holding a Term of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the State, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House, proposing to raise a joint Committee of three on the part of each House, to investigate the present Inspection Laws, &c. On motion of Mr. Street, it was laid on the table.

The Senate then went into an election of Councillers of State, when the following gentlemen were elected:

David W. Sanders, John McLeod, John A. Anderson, Nathaniel M. Roane, Absalom Myers, Josiah Coroles and James Lowery.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, Nov. 25*—Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, presented a Bill to increase the School Fund, by a Tax on Billiard Tables. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, introduced a Bill, regulating limited Copartnerships, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Kelly, of Duplin, presented a bill for the relief of the Clerk of the County Court of Duplin. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the condition of the laws regulating the inspection of Turpentine, &c; which was agreed to.

Mr. Ferebee, of Camden, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select committee of five be appointed, whose duty shall be to enquire into the condition, so far as is ascertained, of the Inlet which has recently been opened on our coast below Cape Hatteras; and that they make report to the house on the practicability and propriety of improving said Inlet, and making it permanent.

Mr Bullock, of Granville, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the Tax on Pedlars by land, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

SENATE—*Thursday, Nov. 26.*—A bill for the incorporation of the Camden and Charlotte Rail-road company, was introduced and ordered to be printed.

Mr Gilchrist introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled "an Act for the opening a Canal from Cape Fear to Lumber River; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Ashe introduced a bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Rail Road; which passed first reading, and on his motion, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. [Nothing of general importance done in the Senate to-day.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Thursday, Nov. 26.*—We give such of the proceedings as we think will be interesting to our readers.

Mr Neal, of Rockingham, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of taxing Capital, in aid of the public revenue—whether the same shall consist of money, bonds, judgments, or other evidences of debt.

Mr D A Barnes, of Northampton, introduced a bill to incorporate the Roanoke Rail Road Company; which passed first reading, and was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Murphy, of Sampson, introduced a bill to incorporate a corps of Cavalry in the county of Sampson; which passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Baxter, Ellis, Williams, Mebane, Wilder, Washington, and Ferebee, to form the select committee on the bill to divide the State into nine Judicial Circuits.

Mr Patterson presented the memorial of Messrs. Betts, Pusey and Harlan, of the State of Delaware, praying the Legislature to authorize the payment of certain claims they hold against the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which, on his motion, was referred to the committee on claims.

Friday, Nov. 27.—Nothing of importance to our readers was transacted in either House to-day.

IN THE HOUSE, Thomas J D McDowell, the member elect from Bladen, appeared and was qualified.

SENATE—*Saturday, Nov. 28.*—Mr Patterson, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported to the Senate the bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Railroad Company, (for the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,) with sundry amendments; which were read and ordered to lie on the table, and on motion of Mr Cameron, the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

Mr Patterson, from the same committee, reported to the Senate the bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Railroad Company, (for the extension of the Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad,) with sundry amendments; which were read, and on motion of Mr Ashe, the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House, that they had passed the Engrossed bill to repeal an Act entitled an act to repeal the third section of an act passed in the year 1825, chap. 1272, entitled an act to direct the manner in which license shall hereafter be issued to retailers of Spirituous Liquors, so far as relates to the counties of New Hanover & Richmond; read first time and passed.

Mr Ashe introduced a bill to regulate arrests on mesne process in the State of North Carolina; which passed first reading, and on his motion, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker announced that Mr Hogan was added to the committee on Finance, in the place of Mr Patterson, who was excused from serving on the same by order of the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Camden Raidroad Company, and the amendments proposed by the committee on Internal Improvements thereto, were taken up, and, on motion of Mr Street, they were made the special order of the day for Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Saturday Nov. 28*—The following Bills were introduced and referred to their respective appropriate Committees:

Mr. Ellis, a bill to improve the navigation of the Yadkin River, which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. J. H. White, a Bill to alter the time for appointing Superintendants of Public Schools; which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, of Northamton, presented the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be directed to enquire into the amount of Compensation to be paid to the Attorney General, for the prosecutions of suits in the name and on behalf of the State, since the adjournment of the last Legislature.

Mr. Brown, of Sampson; introduced a Bill to incorporate Thadeus Lodge, No. 3, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, located in the Town of Clinton, Sampson County; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Dancy, from the Committee on education reported a Bill for the reduction of the Tax on Biliard Tables.

A proposition of the Senate to raise a Committee of five on the part of each House on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Bonds of Indemnity given to secure the State for liabilities, for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, &c. was agreed to.

Mr. Rayner, from Hertford, introduced a Bill to repeal an Act, entitled "an Act to amend an Act entitled an Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and for the purpose of securing a just and proper division of the State into Congressional Districts; which passed first reading; and was referred to the Select Joint Committee raised on that subject.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, transmitting the Report of the Board of Internal Improvements. This document not being full, owing to the failure of some of the Chartered Companies to make their reports, it was ordered to lie on the table.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McDaniel, Mr. E. Peterson, to Miss Ann G. Sintas, daughter of Mr. Joseph A. Sintas.

DIED,

In this town, on the morning of the 28th ult., Charles Madison, only son of Charles C. and Catharine A. Mills, aged six years, ten months and seven days.

The Fredericksburg Recorder will please copy.

Near Smithville, N. C., on the 22d ult., Mr. John Dowling, aged 55 years, a native of England, but for the last twenty-five years a resident of of this State.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 28.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	0	a	3 50
do Newbern,	"	a	3 50
Spirits Turpentine,	55	a	58
Tar,	2 00	a	2 25
Rice, per cwt.	3 87½	a	4 75

NAVAL STORES.—There have been some arrivals of Turpentine since our last, but the stock here is still moderate. The only sales we have to notice are 500 bbls. Newbern at 82 89cts per 280 lbs., and 1000 North Country, on private terms. The market is better supplied with Spirits Turpentine, for which there is a steady good demand, and sales have been made at 58 cts. on the wharf for large parcels, up to 58, cash, for small lots from store, which is a small reduction. We notice small sales of Tar for consumption, at $2 a $2 25 per bbl. Rosin remains very dull.

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

We have received advices from Raleigh by the mail just arrived, up to Wednesday morning, but nothing of importance has been done in the Legislature since Saturday last. The *Standard* says, that on Wednesday it was generally believed the Legislature would elect the Attorney General, and that E. F. Moore and Ed. Stanly, both Feds, were candidates. We have room for no more. Nothing, however, of importance had transpired up to Tuesday night.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Nov 30—Brig Amethyst, New York to E J Lutterloh.
December 1—Brig Josephine, Merriman, Guadaloupe, via St. Thomas, in ballast.
Schr. Marion, Johnson, Little River, to G. W. Davis.
2—Brig Charlotte, Hopkins, from Marie Galante, to C D Ellis.
Brig Belle, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.
schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, to R W Brown.
Brig Angeline, Cuttings, Martinique.
Barque Dudley, Patton, Gaudaloupe.
Dec 3—Brig John Coby, Randall, Gaudaloupe, to J Gammell.
Brig Snow, Triton, Po to Rico, to George W Davis.
Br brig Juliet, Hilton, Trinidad, to G W Davis.
Brig Mary Purnell, Doughty, Martinique.,

CLEARED.

November 27—Schr. Adeline, Moore, Norfolk.
28—Brig Adelaide G. Washburn, Marson, Matanzas.
Brig Naritiske, Metcalf &l. Jago de Cuba, J Gammell.
Packet schr. Jouns Smith, Horton, N Y, by R W B owns.
Schr. C. G. Scull, Scull, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.
30—Brig John R. Dow, Merriman, Havana, by Barry & Bryant.
Brig Annawon, Swasey, Warren, RI, J Hathaway & Son.
Schr. J. Lybrand, Teal, Richmond, Va, by J Mulock.
Schr. Harrison Price, Beaston, NY, by E J Lutterloh.
Dec. 1—bark N W Bridge, Brown, Matanzas, by Barry & Bryant.
Brig Wahsega, Borland, St Jago, by John Gammell.
Brig Watson, Watson, St. Croix, by G W Davis.
Br. schr. Liverpool, Johnson, Nassau, N P, by Brown & D Rose t.
Schr. Albert Vinal, Nichols, St. Thomas, by G W Davis
3—schr Marion, Johnson, for Little River, by G W Davis.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,	7½	a	8
Middlings,	7	a	
Shoulders,	6½	a	7½
Hog round,		a	7
Western,	5½	a	6
BEESWAX,	22	a	25
BUTTER,	14	a	20
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,		a	70
" Meal,	67½	a	90
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	6 50	a	
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	6 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	65	a	70
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western, none	6½	a	7
LIME, Thomastown,	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,	8 00	a	0 00
wide, do.	6 00	a	6 50
Scantling,		a	5 25
Timber,	6 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES, W. I.	18	a	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow, Turpt.	2 50	a	
Virgin dip,	2 50	a	
hard, half price.			
Tar,	2 00	a	0 00
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	a	
" 2,	60	a	
" 3,	30	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	40
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	85	a	1 00
Black eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	60	a	65
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	12 50	a	13 00
Prime,	10 00	a	10 50
fresh,	5	a	5 50
RICE,	3 50	a	4 00
rough, bush		a	
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	28	a	40
Liverpool, sack,	1 37½	a	1 50
SOAP,	4	a	5
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	a	2 75
contract,		a	5 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	24	a	26
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	27	a	30
Apple Brandy,	30	a	37
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15 —	a	16
dressed,	7		8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	8
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 00
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct. prem		
" " New York,	1 "	"	
" " Boston,	1 "	"	

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 12½cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 30c. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 3.

Naval Stores—Our last review left the market heavy, and with a downward tendency.—On Friday, Turpentine receded to $2 50; and it has remained steady at this rate ever since. To-day, purchasers are not anxious at the above price. The market is consequently heavy. We quote for last sales made, at $2 50. The quantity arriving is small. *Spirits Turpentine*—Last sales, we hear, was made at 40c in small lots. No sales of *Rosin*. *Tar*—About 400 bbls arrived since last report, and sold at $2, a $2 05.

Lumber and Timber—We hear of no change in either article worthy of notice. Last sales were made at quotations.

Shingles—Have declined a little. Last sales $2 50 a $2 75.

Staves—A small lot of *very* superior R. O. Hhds., was sold this week at $13 25. White Oak Barrel are worth our outside figure, ($16.)

Bacon—The market is well supplied, and prices have receded a shade. We refer to quotations for a fair state of the market.

Hay—No arrivals.

Lime—None arrived.

Corn—A cargo arrived this morning from Washington, N C, and is offered at 70c. Store rate 75c.

Peas—Cow are in much request at quotations, for new crop;—old crop retails at 50c. Black Eye, no demand. Ground are first and arrivals fair.

FULTON Market Beef, Beef Tongues, Salmon, Mackerel and Cod Fish. For sale by R. H. STANTON & CO.
Also, Mess and Prime Beef and Pork, New York city inspection, warranted good

EXPRESS.

Wednesday, 5 o'clock, P. M.

We have received advices from Raleigh by the mail just arrived, up to Wednesday morning, but nothing of importance has been done in the Legislature since Saturday last. The *Standard* says, that on Wednesday it was generally believed the Legislature would elect the Attorney General, and that E. F. Moore and Ed. Stanly, both Feds, were candidates. We have room for no more. Nothing, however, of importance had transpired up to Tuesday night.

To the Citizens of
NORTH & SOUTH-CAROLINA.
AN ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED
MAGAZINE,
with Southern Scenery, &c.
CONTAINING A
PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE STATES OF
NORTH & SOUTH-CAROLINA,
Biographical Sketches, and Revolutionary Incidents, connected therewith,

Which can be mailed to any part of the United States for 4 cents postage.

The February Number of our FAMILY MAGAZINE, FOR 1847, will be ready to go by mail by the third week in January. The number will be complete in itself, and contain an interesting Historical and Descriptive account of the States of North and South-Carolina, together with a great variety of other literary and interesting matter; the whole illustrated with

Fifteen Elegant Engravings,

each one occupying an entire page of the work We expect to circulate many thousands of this elegant Periodical in the above States and elsewhere. The Plates are all executed expressly for this work, in a peculiarly chaste and perfect manner; and any one of them is worth the price of the work.

The price of the PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA will be only **25 *Cents per Copy,*** *or five copies will be sent by mail for One Dollar.*

Letters enclosing remittances must be post paid in full. The silver change for a single copy, or for three or four copies, may be thus remitted, (*postage paid,*) at our risk; but when you send silver, please envelop it carefully in a *half-sheet* of writing-paper, so that it will not slip out and so that it will be subject to only *single* postage.

All orders should specify distinctly the town, county, and state, where the Magazine is to be forwarded, and should be addressed (*post-paid*) to ROBERT SEARS,
128 Nassau street, New-York.

☞Two fine Engravings, *A View of Charleston, South-Carolina*, elegantly printed, on fine paper, and a View of the CAPITOL AT RALEIGH, N. C., are worth the money charged for the whole Number.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF THE
Pictorial Description of North and South Carolina.

Every ptirchaser should bear in mind that the first impressions of Engravings are always the handsomest and most valuable; and as justice requires that we should adhere to the old maxim, "first come, first served" those who are anxious to possess themselves of the best copies, cannot forward their money too soon. We always record the names of subscribers on our books in rotation, as their money is received, and forward the Magazines accordingly. We shall positively commence sending to subscribers in the country by the third week in January, 1847; so you cannot send on your money too soon.

A GOOD CHANCE TO CLEAR FROM
$500 to $1,000 a-year.

☞AGENTS wanted in every town and county throughout the Union, to procure subscribers to "*Sears' New Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magazine,*" and to sell *Sears' New and Popular Pictorial Works*, universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest ever published, as they certainly are the most saleable. Any active Agent may clear $500 or $1000 a-year. A cash capital of at least $25 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter. The postage must in all cases be paid. Please to address, ROB'T. SEARS, Publisher, No. 128 Nassau-st., N. Y.

***NEWSPAPERS throughout North and South Carolina, who may choose to copy the above advertisement a few times, shall receive a copy of the "Pictorial Sheet of the American Revolution," and one of the above Magazine, sent as each may direct. The postage on the "Revolution" will be 25 cents to any part of the United States. Please send a paper marked. 12 2t

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JUST RECTIVED PER SCHR. R. W. BRO

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The N. Y. *Herald* thus accounts for the defeat of the Democratic party in New York:

"We have before given it as our opinion, that the defeat of the democrats in this State, was brought about by the union formed between the whigs and anti-renters, and by the previously arranged apathy of the anti-Wright democrats; but this was, of course, denied by the whigs, because they desired to make capital from it, to bear upon the elections in other States. They wished to make it appear that the election of the whig candidate for governor, was a direct rebuke by the people of the Empire State to the administration at Washington—to bring the dominant party at the capitol into disrepute, and so pave the way for the election of the whig candidate for the presidency in 1848. We are willing to award them all the glory of their triumph, but we cannot admit that the election turned on the issues which they insist it did. So far from this, we contend that the measures of the last administration, although they certainly had some little influence in the result, were not the main cause of their triumph.

"We insist, as we have on a former occasion, that their union with the anti-renters was the main instrument of their victory, and we thinn that the results of this and the preceding gubernatorial election will bear us out. Let us refer to the figures—Silas Wright was elected our last governor by a majority of ten thousand over the whig candidate. This year the whig candidate is elected over Silas Wright by ten thousand majority—making a difference of exactly twenty thousand. This year the anti-rent vote was twenty thousand, according to whig authority, and the whole of it almost was thrown for the whig candidate—making the exact difference we stated, and electing Mr. Young by 10,000. Gardiner, the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor likewise received the anti-rent vote, and his majority over the whig candidate for the same office will be much about the same as Young's, perhaps more. Can anything be clearer than that the anti-rent vote was the principal cause of the whig triumph? We think not. But the whigs say that without the anti-rent vote Mr. Young would have been elected. Be it so, but it would be by the skin of their teeth, and he would not have any 10,000 majority to boast of.

"It is apparent, then, from the fact that Young, the whig candidate, and Gardiner, the democratic candidate, being elected by the anti-rent vote, that the same vote caused the revolution in the State. Indeed, when the anti-renters made their nominations, they did so with a view of having the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of different creeds."

CAPTAIN JOHN MANLY.

Captain John Manly was one of the boldest naval captains of the Revolutionary war. His first successes were while in command of the Lee, and his timely captures are well known. No Congress committee could have selected a better invoice of military stores than the 'Nancy' contained. After many cruises and severe encounters, Manly was taken prisoner, and suffered a long and cruel incarceration at the hands of the British. On his release, he was placed in command of the Hague, of 32 guns, in the latter part of 1782—one of the crew of which gave the writer these reminiscences.

Manly was full six feet in height, stout built, strong, incapable of fear, and slovenly in his dress. He wore a coarse handkerchief loosely about his neck, the ends of which, as they stuck out awkwardly, he frequently had in his mouth. He was as rough in speech and blunt in his manner, as he was daring in conduct. He was every inch a seaman, and severe to a fault in his discipline.

On a fine morning in the West Indies, as the Hague was under easy sail, the exciting words 'Sail ho!' passed through the crew. In a few minutes it was—

'Two!'

'Three!'

All hands were called to quarters, while Manly paced the deck, his eye wild in excitement. He gazed in the direction of the little specks just appearing along the horizon, with the intensest excitement—his whole frame indicating resolution—for a few moments, when he gave Reed, his lieutenant, (an Englishman by birth) an order to

'Go aloft and report.'

'A British frigate and two small cruisers, sir,' was the report.

'And how d'yer know that?' quickly and harshly asked Manly.

The officer then described the appearances of the chase, the position of the vessels, with the minute circumstances that indicated their character.

'Crowd sail in chase,' was the next order.

The Hague was soon under every inch of canvas that she could spread, and was plowing her way in the direction of the strange sail, when the Lieutenant was again sent aloft.

'The appearances are the same as before, your honor. The sails ahead are a British frigate and two large brigs.'

The Hague gained the chase, and soon the strange sail appeared in plain sight, stretching across her bow, under easy canvas, and evidently inviting an encounter. It became a question however, whether on account of the disparity of force, the Hague should meet her antagonists. After a council in the cabin, Manly appeared on deck and gave orders to alter the course of the ship.

Then he began to walk the deck in a hurried manner, with a corner of his neckcloth in his mouth, and his looks indicating passion. In a few minutes he exclaimed with a stentorian voice—

'About the ship! I won't run from a British frigate—I'll take her, or I'll breakfast in h—ll.'

The Hague was in a few hours within speaking distance. She hailed her antagonist by a shot from an eighteen pounder, which was returned by a broadside from the largest ship. After a smart action, the largest struck her colors. She proved to be a British letter of marque. The brigs during the fight sailed in opposite directions, and as the wind soon after blew into a gale, they escaped. The prize was manned safely brought to Boston, and sold to Mr. Russell, a noted Boston merchant.

Manly continued to cruise in the West Indies—and a little while after the brilliant chase of him by a British fleet, noticed by Cooper, took place.

The termination of his naval career, as described by our informant, was characteristic of the man. As the Hague was sailing on a pleasant day, under an easy canvass, the wind light, the sea smooth, a sail was descried, when Manly ordered a chase. As the frigate neared the stranger, she appeared to be a merchantman of the largest class, with all her sails set, Enelish colors flying—and a most beautiful sight she was!—and it was noticed that she did not appear to fear the approach of an enemy. The Hague soon spoke her, but her answer was not distinctly heard. Manly seized the trumpet and roared in his terrible voice—

'Strike your colors, and come under my lee!'

'Peace!' was the significant reply.

'D—n it, how I should like to put a broadside into her!' remarked Manly.

The explanation of the security felt by the merchantman, was the fact that it had the news of the treaty of peace of 1783.

Boston Post.

Too long for this world.—A yeoman named Hyde, living near London, six feet four inches in heigt, lately died—and was followed to the grave by nine sons, the shortest of whom was six feet two and a half inches, several being six feet five inches. The average height of the whole was six feet four inches. Total length, sixty-three feet four inches.

Proclamation against Women.—In the year 1517, a proclamation was issued that women should not meet together to babble and talk; and that all men should keep their wives in their houses.—*Hume's England.*

Those two lines which look so solemn,
Are just put here to fill out the column.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Philopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack purges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is by other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to developc itself. HENCE, the stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost ins antly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would again beg to call the attention of the public to his NEW STOCK of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.,

which he has had selected with great care in the Norther Cities, and which for ***Quality and Prices,*** cannot be excelled. He would particularly call the attention of

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

to his stock of ***Drugs and Medicines;*** and begs to assure them that every article usually kept in a country store will be furnished them at New York prices. They can assure themselves by giving him a call.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES

Is respectfully directed to his stock of

PERFUMERY,

comprising a beautiful assortment of Farina, Cologne, Lavender, & Florida Waters, various sizes; Extracts of Patchonly; Vanilla. Verbena and Lemon; Milk of Roses; Cold, Cream and Lip Salve; Toilet Bottles; Vegetable Rouge; Toilet; Alabaster and Pearl Powders and Puffs; Rose Tooth Paste; Rose and Charcoal Tooth Powders. The celebrated Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap, for removing Pimples and beautifying the complexion; Compound Spermaceti Soap, for preventing the Skin from chopping, with a great variety of fine Toilet and common Soaps; Vanilla Beans; Emery Pin Cushions; Night Tapers; French Mirrors; Bear's, Antigue and Maccassar Oils, and Essence of Tyre, for the Hair; Bay Rum; a fine assortment of Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes and Dressing Combs; English Rose Water; and a great variety of Smelling Bottles; Silk Purses, &c., &c.

For the Gentlemen

He has a good variety of Shaving Soaps, including the genuine Naples Soap; Badger's Hair & Bristle Shaving Brushes; Wade & Butcher's, and Elliott's Razors; Tweezers; Shell and Buffalo Pocket Combs; Elastic Drinking Cups; China Shaving Boxes; and everything suitable to complete a Lady or Gentleman's Toilet; a supply of the best English Mustard, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Allspice, &c., &c.; with all the leading Patent Medicines of the day—warranted genuine. WM. SHAW,

Nov 20th, 1846.—[10

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attidude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a high power—that of *the people;* and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by *their* patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of $12,000 or $15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEELLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union,*" except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

Enlargement of the Weekly Union.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size,* we shall soon be enabled to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the "Weekly Union" a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register,*" to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," careful y revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily, Semi-Weekly,* or *Weekly,* will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

☞ The CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them *on the same terms.*

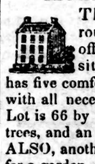
Clubs will be furnished with

5	copies of the Daily for		$40 00
5	do	Semi-Weekly	20 00
10	do	do	35 00
5	do	Weekly	8 00
10	do	do	15 00
20	do	Congressional Register	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

House and Lot For Sale.



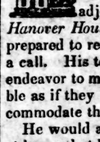
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing into the country, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on Dock street. The House has five comfortable rooms, four with fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings attached. The Lot is 66 by 165 ft., well improved with shade trees, and an excellent well of water in the yard. ALSO, another Lot adjoining, highly improved for a garden, 66 by 165 ft., which is an excellent building Lot. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, both in winter and summer seasons.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser with warrantee title. I. PETERSON.

Sept. 4th, 1846.—[51-tf

4500 LBS. N. C. Bacon Hams, a very superior article,
20 kegs N. C. Lard, from 80 to 100 lbs each, strictly prime and very white,
50 bbls. Canal Flour, half bbls. do.
Buckwheat, in boxes, kegs and barrels,
Mackerel, in kits, half-barrels and barrels,
Salmon " " "
Dried Apples, Dried Peaches,
Salina Salt, in bags and barrels, Sack Salt,
Crushed and powdered Sugar, &c For sale
N6 [8tf] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House,* on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated

September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

SALT.

200 SACKS, in 4 bushel bags, Liverpool prime, for sale by J. WESSELL,

Oct 16, 1846—3t Water street.

Wanted.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE for District No. 23, on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, desire to employ a Teacher to take charge of said School. Apply to JAS. MOORE,
JAS. F. CROOM,
N. R. CROOM,
Committee.

November 6, 1846.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington, and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactured under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.

Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent, for cash, for all sums over $20.

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.

Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

NEW GOODS.

N. DREY

WOULD inform the public that he has returned from New York, where he has been selecting a large and beautiful stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of Ladies Dress Goods; handsome Mouslin De Laines, as low as 20 cents per yard; Shawls, Thread and Cotton Laces, Flannels, Shirtings, &c.

A variety for Gentlemen's wear, together with various other goods too tedious to mention.

His stock is new, and was bought very low, and he pledges himself to sell cheaper than any other house in this place. Call and see, and you will get some good bargains.

October 16, 1846 5tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rninehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

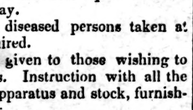
Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.



THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

Drovers will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 3, 1846 1-tf

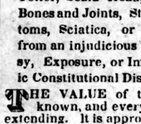
Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. —[6-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.

WM. R. LARKINS.
JAS. L. CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I become acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of anything, only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WANER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflamation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

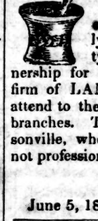
LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Discoway, Newbern; William R. Heywood & Co, Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsparilla, and take no other.



MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened, selected by himself, with great care in the Northern cities, the richest and most extensive assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, House-Keeping and Fancy Articles, &c.

ever offered by him, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Watches repaired and cleaned as usual.

T. W. BROWN.

Wilmington, N C., Nov. 6, 1846. 6tf

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has received, and is constantly receiving, a *NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,* consisting of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

He would also beg leave to call the attention of the LADIES to his beautiful stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns, which will rival with any to be found in the Southern countries.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS would do well to call and examine his stock and prices.

September 25, 1846 2-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of ***Dry Goods,*** among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths	Table and Bird Eye Diapers
Beaver and Pilot do	8-4 brown Damask do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres	8-4 Damask table Cloths
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans	Bleached & br. shirtings and sheetings
Bl'k Satin Cut Velvet and other Vestings	Turkey Red cotton
Canvass and Padding	Cross Creek Factory do
8 4, 10-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets, some very fine.	30 32 & 34 inch Umbrellas
Negro blankets, a large supply	A large supply of Looking Glasses
Red and white Flannel	Coat, Pant & Vest Buttons Pearl do
Carpeting, a large supply	Silk Twist and patent Thread
Bed Ticking and Apron checks	Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs
Irish Linen and Lawns	&c. &c. &c.
Cravats and Scarfs	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black silks	Plaid and striped Muslins
Colored, plain & striped silks	Jaconet and Cambric do
Bombazines, a large supply	1200 Linen do hdkfs
Graduated Robes	Bonnet and cap Ribbon
Tarleton do	Bl'k & col'd Lutestrings
Cashmere de Ecosse	Lace & Edgings, assort'd
Mousiin De Laines